UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Release:-
November 10, 1942,
(E.W.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1942

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)		
	Average 1930-193	1941	Preliminary 1942[1]	Average 1930-39	1941	Preliminary 1942[1]
Corn, all.....bu.	23.5	31.0	35.6	2,307,452	2,672,541	3,185,141
Wheat, all..... "	13.3	16.9	19.5	747,507	945,937	984,046
Winter..... "	14.4	17.0	19.2	569,417	671,293	697,708
All spring..... "	10.5	16.9	20.2	178,090	274,644	286,338
Durum..... "	9.3	16.4	20.1	27,598	41,800	43,546
Other spring..... "	10.7	16.9	20.2	150,492	232,844	242,792
Oats..... "	27.3	31.0	36.0	1,007,141	1,176,107	1,369,540
Barley..... "	20.6	25.5	25.4	224,970	358,709	426,188
Rye..... "	11.2	12.9	15.4	38,472	45,191	59,665
Buckwheat..... "	16.0	17.9	17.7	7,315	6,070	6,412
Flaxseed..... "	6.4	9.8	9.6	11,269	31,485	42,682
Rice..... "	48.4	43.4	47.3	45,673	54,028	70,086
Grain sorghums, all..... "	11.0	17.3	17.3	84,253	153,968	149,795
Hay, all tame.....ton	1.24	1.39	1.53	69,650	82,358	91,583
Hay, wild..... "	.76	.93	1.04	9,083	11,749	13,331
Hay, clover and timothy[2]..... "	1.10	1.20	1.44	24,587	23,106	27,667
Hay, alfalfa..... "	1.93	2.17	2.31	24,907	32,346	35,853
Beans, dry edible 100-lb. bag	[3] 781	[3] 901	[3] 945	13,297	18,788	20,962
Peas, dry field....."	[3] 1,005	[3] 1,334	[3] 1,515	2,623	3,788	7,255
Soybeans for beans.....bu.	16.1	18.2	19.3	35,506	106,712	209,953
Cowpeas for peas..... "	6.4	5.5	5.8	----	----	----
Peanuts[4].....lb.	708	772	674	1,067,438	1,476,845	2,810,525
Potatoes.....bu.	112.6	130.9	135.7	370,045	357,783	379,624
Sweetpotatoes..... "	83.0	83.4	92.2	73,208	63,284	69,814
Tobacco.....lb.	832	962	1,027	1,394,839	1,261,364	1,436,106
Sorgo sirup.....gal.	57.1	60.6	61.3	15,397	10,543	13,980
Sugarcane for sugar and seed.....ton	18.0	18.5	21.4	4,729	5,462	7,073
Sugarcane sirup .....gal.	159.4	162.6	155.6	21,948	18,374	19,290
Sugar beets.....ton	11.4	13.7	12.9	9,284	10,311	12,784
Broomcorn..... "	[3] 255	[3] 372	[3] 328	41	47	35
Hops.....lb.	1,171	1,160	996	[5] 34,784	[5] 40,380	35,042
	Percent of a full crop					
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.			
Apples, com'l crop [6]....bu.	[7] 63	69	73	[5][7]123,798	122,059	127,538
Peaches, total crop..... "	60	79	68	[5] 54,706	[5] 74,451	65,498
Pears, total crop..... "	67	72	77	[5] 27,253	[5] 29,533	30,629
Grapes [8].....ton	73	80	76	[5] 2,246	2,729	2,532
Pecans.....lb.	46	50	34	81,166	121,488	80,848
Pasture.....	[7][9] 62	[9] 81	[9] 83	----	----	----

[1] For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports. [2] Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. [3] Pounds. [4] Picked and threshed. [5] Includes some quantities not harvested. [6] See footnote on table by States. [7] Short-time average. [8] Production includes all grapes for fresh fruit, juice, wine, and raisins. [9] Condition Nov. 1.

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3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1942

(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For harvest	1942 Percent of
	Average 1930-39	1941	1942	1941
Corn, all	98,049	86,089	89,408	103.9
Wheat, all	55,884	55,831	50,570	90.6
Winter	39,141	39,547	36,398	92.0
All spring	16,742	16,284	14,172	87.0
Durum	2,786	2,546	2,164	85.0
Other spring	13,956	13,738	12,008	87.4
Oats	36,487	37,972	38,090	100.3
Barley	10,707	14,049	16,756	119.3
Rye	3,320	3,498	3,868	110.6
Buckwheat	460	339	362	106.8
Flaxseed	1,788	3,202	4,440	138.7
Rice	942	1,245	1,481	119.0
Grain sorghums, all	7,564	8,903	8,666	97.3
Cotton	31,223	22,238	23,273	104.7
Hay, all tame	56,102	59,232	59,949	101.2
Hay, wild	11,791	12,661	12,761	100.8
Hay, clover and timothy [1]	22,363	19,176	19,207	100.2
Hay, alfalfa	12,867	14,929	15,493	103.8
Beans, dry edible	1,716	2,085	2,219	106.4
Peas, dry field	261	284	479	168.7
Soybeans for beans	2,052	5,855	10,867	185.6
Soybeans [2]	5,467	9,996	14,241	142.5
Cowpeas [2]	2,647	3,780	3,546	93.8
Peanuts [3]	1,504	1,914	4,173	218.0
Velvetbeans [2]	114	212	172	81.1
Potatoes	3,296	2,733	2,798	102.4
Sweetpotatoes	882	759	757	99.7
Tobacco	1,676	1,311	1,398	106.7
Sorgo for sirup	267	174	236	135.6
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	257	296	331	112.0
Sugarcane for sirup	137	113	124	109.7
Sugar beets	815	754	989	131.2
Broomcorn	324	251	212	84.5
Hops	30	35	35	101.1
Total (excl. dupl.)	328,445	324,366	335,870	103.5

[1] Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. [2] Grown alone for all purposes.
[3] Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of November 1, 1942
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., November 10, 1942
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1942

Fair but uneven progress was made during October on the tremendous job of harvesting this year's record crops. The task has been complicated by weather conditions, as well as by the growing shortages of manpower, equipment, supplies and storage space. The central Corn Belt had excellent weather for harvesting, but in the extensive Atlantic and Great Plains areas which received more than twice the normal October rainfall, some crop losses were unavoidable.

Current reports show little net change in national crop prospects, confirming earlier indications of record production of food grains, feed grains, hay and forage, fruits and commercial vegetables, oilseeds, sugar and sirup crops, and beans and peas. There will be slightly better than average crops of potatoes, cotton and tobacco. In addition, production of livestock, poultry, milk and eggs will set new records. Fall pastures are probably the best they have been in 20 years. Nearly twice the normal September and October rainfall has fallen on the newly seeded winter wheat in the Southwest. The critically dry areas west of the Rockies have also had some good rains in recent weeks.

Although the abnormally early frosts and freezes that occurred during the last weeks of September could not be fully allowed for a month ago, most current changes in the estimates of crop production are due to the unevenly distributed October rainfall. October was warm and dry in most of the central Corn Belt States, with the result that yields of corn and soybeans are above expectations. The estimate of corn production has been raised 2 percent to a new high of 3,185,000,000 bushels, and the yield is estimated at 35.6 bushels per acre, nearly 4 bushels higher than in any past year. Although no State corn yield reached 50 bushels until 1939, after the new hybrid strains were becoming generally grown, this year the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois are expected to have yields of 54-55 bushels per acre and in Iowa the yield is expected to reach 61 bushels. Soybeans were extensively damaged by the September frosts, but many of the damaged beans are being harvested. As a result, the estimate of production has been raised 5 percent to 210,000,000 bushels, which would be nearly twice the output in any past season.

West of the Rockies the dry weather of September and October retarded wheat seedings and hurt pasture and ranges but was favorable for harvesting. Some areas with high seasonal labor requirements have had trouble, but prices have been high enough to permit very unusual labor adjustments. There has been some loss of fruits and other perishable crops because of harvesting difficulties, and it is questionable if all the sugar beet crop can be harvested before the ground freezes. Considering the difficulties involved, crop losses have been relatively small and most crops are now safely stored.

The eastern area affected by excessive rainfall in October extends from North Carolina to central Pennsylvania. This area was marked by some flooding of lowlands, widespread damage to shocked corn and fodder, stacked hay, and unthreshed peanuts, and some loss from the delayed harvesting of fruits, vegetables and cotton.

Another area of abnormally heavy rainfall in October covered the northwestern half of Texas, eastern New Mexico and Colorado, western Oklahoma and Kansas, and much of Wyoming, overlapping in places on the area of heavy rainfall in September. While this extra rainfall has greatly improved prospects for the winter wheat crop just sown for harvest next summer, there was some interference with the harvesting of this year's crops, particularly cotton in the South, sorghums, sugar beets, beans and corn. The estimate of cotton production has been reduced by 4 percent; peanuts by 4 percent; rice by 2 percent; beans, sweet potatoes, and sugar beets, each by 1 percent.

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There was also further delay in threshing, particularly in South Dakota where some shocks of grain were capped with snow in early November.

Although complaints of a shortage of labor on the farms seem to have been nearly universal, actual losses of crops do not appear to have been serious except where the weather interfered with harvesting or the quality was too low to justify salvaging efforts. Strenuous efforts by farm workers and help from local people have met the emergency in most cases. In some areas where conditions were critical, stores and schools have been closed and everybody who could has helped in the fields. Some mechanical corn pickers have been worked double shifts. Combines have often been shipped to areas where they were needed. Where storage space was lacking, grain was temporarily piled on the ground. Some farm workers have been encouraged to leave low income areas, as in eastern Kentucky and the Ozarks, to relieve the shortage of hands in the Corn Belt. Despite heavy sales of milk cows between farms by some dairymen dependent on hired labor who were compelled to reduce their herds and sold to those who could use more cows, so far not many good milk cows have gone to market.

One reason for the high production is the fact that no large areas have suffered from drought or other disaster. This is best shown by the November reports of crop correspondents on yields of "all crops" as a percentage of "normal." This year the averages of these reports from all groups of States and the reports for 33 of the 48 States were higher than in any of the previous 4 years for which comparable reports have been received, and all States except Nevada were above the 4-year average.

When the November estimates of crop production are combined, they give a total that is 27.7 percent above the average during the 1923-32 or "pre-drought" period. The only other seasons when production was more than 10 percent above this average were 1937 12.6 percent above, and 1941 11.0 percent above.

CORN: The record 1942 corn crop now promises to total 3,185,141,000 bushels -- 115 million bushels larger than the previous record crop of 3,070,604,000 bushels produced in 1920. The 1942 crop is expected to be 19 percent larger than the 1941 crop and 38 percent above the 10-year (1930-39) average. These estimates pertain to production for all purposes -- grain, silage, forage, hogging, and grazing.

Except in a few eastern States where heavy rains caused some loss of acreage and reduced quality, October weather was very favorable for corn. Dry weather following the general freeze which stopped plant growth in late September reduced the moisture content of corn and was ideal for harvest operations. For the most part, harvest is progressing slower than usual, with farmers allowing plenty of time for corn to dry out while completing harvest of other late crops with the limited labor supply. Early husking returns were verifying the record yields per acre expected in many important corn producing sections of the country. Some soft corn resulted from early killing frosts in most of the northern States, but this amounts to only a small proportion of the total corn crop -- although in parts of the Dakotas, Minnestoa, Wisconsin, and Michigan a considerable amount of corn is soft.

Yields were higher than a month ago in most Corn Belt States. Husking returns were bearing out predictions of record-breaking yields in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and South Dakota. Ears are large, well-developed, and generally of high quality.

In Illinois, harvesting was about 60 percent complete by November, in contrast to last year when only one-third was harvested due to wet weather. One-third of the crop in Nebraska, and about half the crop in southern South Dakota had been picked by November 1, but harvest had just started in Missouri, with much less than one-fourth of the crop husked. Mechanical pickers were very active in Iowa, where cribbing started early in October. In this State, as well as other Corn Belt areas with record yields, there is a shortage of farm storage facilities. Present heavy feeding operations, however, should gradually relieve this situation.

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BUCKWHEAT: Indicated production on November 1 of 6,412,000 bushels of buckwheat is 6 percent above 1941 but 12 percent below average.

Reduction of 3.1 percent from October 1 yield prospects resulted from losses due to frosts before maturity and to delayed cutting because of wet ground, with the probability of shattering and incomplete harvest.

RICE: The largest rice crop on record, despite a decline in prospective production during October, is in the process of being harvested. November 1 indicated production of 70,086,000 bushels is about 2 percent below the October 1 estimate, but about 30 percent greater than the previous record crop of 54,028,000 bushels in 1941 and nearly 54 percent above the 1930-39 average of 45,673,000 bushels. Much of the increase in production is due to acreage expansion.

GRAIN SORGHUMS: Production of grain sorghums for all purposes of 149,795,000 bushels is 3 percent below the 1941 record crop of 153,968,000 bushels. The yield of 17.3 bushels is the same as in 1941. Average production was 84,253,000 bushels; average yield, 11 bushels.

BEANS: The bean crop will not be quite as large as the early threshing reports a month ago indicated, but will be nearly 21 million bags (uncleaned) -- an all time U. S. record. The second largest crop of nearly 19 million bags was produced in 1941, while the 10-year average is less than 13-1/3 million bags. The production of equivalent cleaned beans will be estimated in December.

SOYBEANS: The November 1 estimate of soybean production at 209,953,000 bushels is 9,252,000 bushels above the October 1 estimate and only slightly under the September 1 estimate. It is about double the 1941 crop of 106,712,000 bushels and about 6 times the 10-year (1930-39) average production of 35,506,000 bushels. In the 10 principal States, indicated production on November 1 is 198,785,000 bushels compared with last year's production of 102,321,000 bushels.

Since October 1, unusually good ripening and harvesting conditions in Ohio and Indiana improved the crop in these States. In Illinois and Iowa where the heavy freeze prior to October 1 created a pessimistic attitude on that date, the outlook has brightened as field conditions in October were very favorable for the beans to fill and cure on the vines.

BROOMCORN: Production of broomcorn is now estimated at 34,800 tons, compared with 46,700 tons in 1941 and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 41,260 tons. This is a decline of 1,000 tons from October 1, with smaller crops than expected in Illinois, Kansas, and New Mexico, but a larger crop in Texas.

Although weather during October was not so favorable for harvesting broomcorn as in September, harvesting went forward with little delay.

SUGAR BEETS: A sugar beet crop of 12,784,000 tons is indicated by prospects as of November 1. This would be about 4 percent above the previous record production of 12,292,000 tons in 1940 and 24 percent more than the crop of 1941. The indicated yield per acre is 12.9 tons, compared with 13.1 tons in prospect on October 1 and 13.7 tons realized last year. Expected yield per acre declined during October in all important States except Michigan, where considerable improvement occurred.

In general, harvest of the crop is not as well advanced as usual. The Colorado harvest has been delayed by scarcity of labor, as well as by a two-week period of wet weather during October. Delayed harvest in other States resulted from the shortage of experienced labor. In some areas, fear is expressed that cold weather might come before the beets can be harvested, thereby freezing the beets tightly in the ground. With open weather, however, very few beets will go unharvested.

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SUGARCANE: Production of sugarcane for both sugar and seed in Louisiana and Florida this year is estimated at 7,073,000 tons, compared with 5,462,000 tons produced in 1941 and 4,729,000 tons, the 10-year (1930-39) average production. Cane to be ground for sugar is placed at 6,445,000 tons, an increase of 31 percent from last year and the largest tonnage on record. Indicated sugar content points to a production of sugar of 562,000 tons, 96° raw basis. This compares with 419,000 tons of sugar produced last year and 355,000 tons, average production for the 10-year period (1930-39).

In Louisiana, a cool spell in early October favored an increase in sucrose. This was followed by warm weather, however, and during the last week of the month rains had a tendency to retard maturity of the cane. Cutting and grinding began shortly before mid-October, but made slow progress because of the shortage of labor which is now being relieved by the tapering off of cotton and rice harvests.

Cutting and grinding are now in progress in Florida, and sucrose content is expected to be favorable.

SUGARCANE AND SORGHUM SIRUP: Production of sugarcane sirup for 1942 is estimated at 19,290,000 gallons, compared with 18,374,000 gallons in 1941. Acreage was increased 10 percent over 1941, but indicated yield per acre is slightly less than last year.

Indicated production of sorghum sirup for 1942 is estimated at 13,980,000 gallons, an increase of 33 percent over the 1941 production of 10,543,000 gallons. The 1942 acreage was increased approximately 36 percent largely as a result of restricted sugar supplies. Indicated yield per acre for 1942 at 61.3 gallons is not materially different from that in 1941.

PEANUTS: Prospective 1942 production of peanuts for picking and threshing decreased 4 percent during October--6 percent in the Southeastern area, 3 percent in the Southwest, and practically unchanged in the Virginia-Carolina area.

Total production of 2,810,525,000 pounds is almost double the 1,476,845,000 pounds picked and threshed last year and 163 percent above the 10-year (1930-39) average production.

Weather during October continued favorable in the Southeast, with digging complete and threshing well advanced as of November 1. In Texas, threshing is nearing completion in southern and eastern counties, while digging is just getting into full sway in north and northwestern counties after delay and some damage by frequent rain. The heavy producing counties of south and southeast Oklahoma report 80 to 90 percent of the crop dug and almost 75 percent threshed. Heavy rains in Virginia and North Carolina during the week of October 11-17 interrupted digging and threshing operations and caused some loss of nuts, as well as slight impairment of quality. Digging of the crop in this area is now over 90 percent complete.

TOBACCO: The United States tobacco crop of 1,436,106,000 pounds is 1 percent above October 1. Flue-cured production is up 18 million pounds; Burley decreased 8 million pounds; all other types showed little or no change.

Flue-cured production is 826,170,000 pounds, compared with 649,542,000 pounds produced last year and 751,348,000 pounds, the 10-year (1930-39) average. The yield of 1,038 pounds is expected to be the highest on record and 133 pounds per acre above the 1941 yield. Approximately 90 percent of the flue-cured crop had been sold as of November 1. In the Old Belt of Virginia and North Carolina about 76 percent of the crop had been sold as of November 1, while sales in the Eastern North Carolina Belt for the same date were over 95 percent complete. Leaf quality and prices received by farmers have been exceptionally favorable this year in all flue-cured areas.

The production of fire-cured tobacco, of 75,078,000 pounds, compares with last year's crop of 73,097,000 pounds, and the average of 125,499,000 pounds. Fire-cured tobacco produced a large growth this year, but growers are still in doubt as to leaf weight.

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Burley production is now indicated at 339,817,000 pounds, compared with the 1941 crop of 338,051,000 pounds, and the average of 328,605,000 pounds. Above average rainfall during August and September, especially in Kentucky, has resulted in a comparatively low cured weight per plant.

Production of Southern Maryland tobacco is now estimated at 32,785,000, an increase of 5 percent from a month ago. A crop of this size would be slightly larger than produced in 1941 and 22 percent greater than average.

Production of dark air-cured tobacco, at 31,974,000 pounds is practically the same as produced in 1941. Average production is 41,715,000 pounds. The final outturn of the crop is still somewhat uncertain as large size plants are not always indicative of heavy yields.

November 1 indicated production of cigar tobacco is not significantly different from the October 1 estimate. Placed at 130,282,000 pounds, the crop compares with 138,804,000 pounds produced last year and the average of 120,487,000 pounds. Filler production is slightly higher than estimated a month ago, but was offset by lower prospects for Binder and Wrapper.

COMMERCIAL APPLES: Commercial apple production for 1942 of 127,538,000 bushels is 5 percent more than the 122,059,000 bushels produced in 1941. In Pennsylvania there was heavy dropping in the Adams-Franklin-York area. Smaller crops than expected a month ago were harvested in Michigan and Kansas. The decreased prospects in these areas are partially offset, however, by improvement in the South Central and Western areas, where the harvest is now expected to be close to 400,000 bushels larger than was indicated on October 1.

Harvest is lagging in many States due to difficulties in obtaining pickers and, though sharp frosts followed by heavy rains caused considerable dropping of fruit in some Eastern and Midwestern areas during October, it now appears certain that production of certain varieties - notably, Jonathan, Wolf River, Ben Davis, Cortland, Rome Beauty, and Winesap - will be materially larger than expected early in the fall. Most extensive dropping occurred in Michigan and in the Appalachian areas of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; but because growers are making an all-out effort to salvage a large portion of these drops, losses probably will not be serious except in some parts of Michigan, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania.

PEARS: Pear production for 1942 is estimated at 30,629,000 bushels, compared with 29,533,000 bushels for 1941 and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 27,253,000 bushels.

In the three Pacific Coast States, Bartlett production is estimated at 15,354,000 bushels - 1 percent less than last year but 13 percent above average. For all other pears (fall and winter varieties), a crop of 5,095,000 bushels is estimated for these States. This crop of fall and winter pears is 8 percent larger than last year and 1 percent above average.

Production in New York was 46 percent more than last year, but 4 percent less than average. Production in Michigan was only 3 percent smaller than last year's bumper crop and 17 percent above average. In most other sections of the country, pear production was above last season, with the largest increases in the South Atlantic area where the crop turned out to be 22 percent larger than in 1941.

GRAPES: Total production of grapes is placed at 2,531,530 tons, compared with 2,728,530 tons in 1942 and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 2,246,271 tons.

Harvesting of wine grapes in California is progressing steadily, and most of the tonnage produced probably will be harvested before damage from weather occurs. The California raisin grape crop was harvested and dried under favorable conditions, with no serious interruptions from showers or heavy rains. Nearly all raisins have been under cover for some time. Most of the California table grape tonnage is now harvested with the exception of Emperors, the harvest of which is well advanced.

Outside of California, which produces about 90 percent of the country's grape crop, production in 1942 was somewhat larger than in 1941 but was below average.

CITRUS: Total United States production of early and midseason oranges and tangerines, exclusive of California and Florida Valencias, is indicated to be 42,316,000 boxes for the 1942-43 season. Comparable production for these varieties last season (1941-42) was 42,644,000 boxes; in the 1940-41 season, 41,403,000 boxes.

The Florida early and mid-season orange crop, excluding tangerines, is indicated to be 17,200,000 boxes, compared with 15,100,000 boxes last season (1941-42) and 15,800,000 boxes in the 1940-41 season. Production of tangerines in Florida this season is placed at 3,500,000 boxes, compared with 2,100,000 boxes for the 1941-42 crop and 3,700,000 boxes for the 1940-41 crop. California production of navels and miscellaneous oranges for 1942-43 is now expected to be 17,680,000 boxes. Production last season was 21,742,000 boxes; in 1940-41, 19,472,000 boxes. The combined production of oranges in Texas, Arizona, and Louisiana is estimated to be 3,936,000 boxes, compared with 3,702,000 boxes last season and 3,431,000 boxes for the 1940-41 season.

Rail shipments of new-crop Florida oranges through October 31 this season totaled 653 cars, compared with 277 cars shipped to the end of the same week last year and 716 cars shipped during the same period in 1940. Texas shipped 394 cars of oranges through October 31 this season, 147 cars through the same week last year, and 92 cars during the same period in 1940. Other sections of the country were not yet shipping 1942-43 crop oranges by November 1 this year.

Indicated United States production of grapefruit (exclusive of the California "summer crop" for harvest next year) is 45,455,000 boxes, compared with 38,693,000 boxes produced last season, and 42,060,000 boxes produced in 1940-41. Production in Florida is expected to be 25,100,000 boxes, in Texas 16,200,000, in Arizona 2,835,000, and in the California desert valleys 1,320,000 boxes. Florida production is expected to be 29 percent larger than that last season and Texas production 12 percent larger, whereas Arizona production is indicated to be 18 percent smaller than last season's. California desert valley production is 2 percent less than in 1941-42. Rail shipments of grapefruit from Florida totaled 1,300 cars through October 31 this year. During the same period last year 966 cars were shipped; in 1940, 1,344 cars. Texas shipped 1,549 cars through the week ending October 31 this year; 1,496 to the end of the same week last season; and 1,380 cars during the same period in 1940.

California lemon production for the 1942-43 season is estimated at 13,825,000 boxes--15 percent more than last season's production and 19 percent below 1940-41.

ALMONDS, WALNUTS, AND FILBERTS: The 1942 California almond crop is estimated at 22,000 tons--the largest on record--compared with the small crop of 6,000 tons in 1941 and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 13,800 tons. Harvest of all but the late maturing, hard shell types has been completed.

Production of walnuts in California and Oregon, estimated at 60,600 tons, is somewhat smaller than reported on October 1. Production last season was 70,000 tons and the 10-year average is 47,810 tons. The California crop is now estimated at 57,000 tons, compared with 63,000 tons last year and the 10-year average of 44,730 tons. California walnuts reached maturity somewhat late in most localities so that quantities still were unharvested by November 1. The season is also late in Oregon, where the main harvest was just getting under way at the close of October.

The Oregon filbert crop is 10 percent below the estimate of October 1. The crop is now placed at 3900 tons, compared with 4900 tons in 1941 and the 10-year average of 1355 tons. As the season advanced it developed that the "set" was not as heavy as

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anticipated earlier in the season, and nuts have not "sized" as well as previously expected. Washington filbert production is indicated to be 670 tons -- 8 percent smaller than estimated on October 1. Production last year was 850 tons. Dry weather in late September and early October interfered with development with the result that nuts are smaller and lighter than last season.

FIGS AND OLIVES: Present indications point to a production of dried figs in California about as large as last season. Most of the important varieties for drying, especially Calimyrnas, are showing better quality than last season. An appreciable tonnage of Kadota figs has moved to canners. The November 1 condition of California olives is 61 percent, compared with 54 percent a year ago. Harvest of olives for canning and processing (except for oil) was getting under way by November 1.

CRANBERRIES: Cranberry production is placed at 785,000 barrels, compared with 725,200 barrels in 1941 and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 603,680 barrels.

Growing conditions have been unusually favorable in Massachusetts, where berries are of good color and above average in size. New Jersey cranberries were practically all harvested by November 1. The Wisconsin crop is large. In Washington and Oregon, a considerable quantity of cranberries remain to be harvested at the end of October. More than the usual portion of the crop in those States is moving to canners.

PECANS: Pecan production for the 1942 season is estimated at 80,848,000 pounds, compared with 121,488,000 pounds in 1941, and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 81,166,000 pounds.

Estimated production of improved varieties is 47,674,000 pounds, compared with 51,027,000 pounds in 1941 and the average of 26,808,000 pounds. The wild or seedling crop is placed at 33,174,000 pounds, compared with 70,461,000 pounds in 1941 and the average of 54,358,000 pounds. Relatively good crops were produced in nearly all pecan-growing States except Oklahoma and Texas.

Production in Oklahoma and Texas was unusually light, largely because of severe insect and disease damage. In Georgia, production is the largest on record, though scab and insect damage reduced the crop to some extent, particularly the Schley variety. In other pecan-growing States east of the Mississippi River, growing conditions during October were relatively favorable and most pecan orchards produced good crops.

POTATOES: October weather was generally favorable for harvesting the late potato crop. Production, now estimated at 379,624,000 bushels, is about 1 percent above a month ago. In 1941 the crop was 357,783,000 bushels and the 10-year (1930-39) average is 370,045,000 bushels. The yield of 135.7 bushels is 5 bushels above 1941, 23 bushels above average, and the highest on record.

October weather conditions were favorable for harvesting the crop. Heavy rains early in October delayed harvest in New York and other Middle Atlantic States. In the central surplus States, yields were turning out slightly better than expected in North Dakota, but less than expected in Wisconsin where blight damage was extremely heavy in small farm fields. The Idaho crop has been almost entirely harvested without any abandonment of acreage due to frost damage. Potatoes are not large in size, but the quality is reported to be excellent. Potato yields have turned out extremely well in Colorado. Most of the crop has been harvested with no loss from freezing.

SWEETPOTATOES: With the 1942 sweetpotato harvest well under way, reported yields indicate a crop of 69,814,000 bushels. This year's crop is about 10 percent above the 1941 production of 63,284,000, but is 5 percent below the 10-year (1930-39) average. Disappointing yields in Louisiana, together with slight decreases reported in other States, reduced the indicated production 1 percent from that of October 1.

PASTURES

Favored by above normal October temperatures and generally adequate soil moisture, the condition of farm pastures for the country as a whole averaged 83 percent of normal on November 1 or nearly 3 percent above the previous November record set last year. Pastures on November 1 were still furnishing good to abundant grazing in many sections of the nation.

In the Atlantic Seaboard States excepting Florida, pastures were in far better condition than on November 1 a year ago, when severe drought caused much damage to pastures there. A rather pronounced area of poor pastures was apparent in the Lower Ohio and central Mississippi Valleys, where moisture supplies were insufficient and some damage from freezing was reported. Texas pastures have been greatly improved in recent months, and were supplying livestock with plentiful feed on November 1. Pastures in the West generally were holding up quite well, but could in no way be compared with the excellent pastures reported there at this time last year. In all the West only the farm pastures of Montana and California compared favorably with those of a year ago. Ranges in the Great Plains area were in very good condition and promised abundant winter grazing. The ranges of the Intermountain Region and Northern Pacific Coast States were in only fair condition.

Farm pastures in the East and West North Central States were in good condition despite the lateness of the season and the appearance of several killing frosts in late September and again in late October. A year ago pastures in this region were showing a marked recovery from the effects of a prolonged dry spell and did not show the seasonal decline which was reported this year.

MILK PRODUCTION

Milk production on United States farms declined more rapidly than usual during October. On November 1, production per cow was 2 percent lower than a year earlier, but because of the larger number of milk cows now on farms, total milk production appears to have been about 1 percent greater than on November 1, 1941. For the month of October, milk production is estimated at 8.9 billion pounds, compared with 9.5 billion pounds in September and 8.8 billion pounds in October a year ago. Per capita milk production was the highest for the month in 14 years of record, averaging just about 1 quart per day for each person in this country.

Milk production per cow, although still well above the November 1 average in most areas, had dropped below that of a year ago in all regions except the North Atlantic Despite relatively good late fall pastures and ample supplies of winter feed, farmers have been inclined to milk fewer than usual of the milk cows in their herds. Since its seasonal downturn in July, the percentage of cows being milked has been declining faster than normal; and in the past two months the drop has been especially sharp. In the North and South Central regions, the percentage of cows reported milked on November 1 was well below average for the date, and approached the record low levels of the 1925-27 period. It appears that good beef prices and the shortage of adequate help are encouraging farmers in these areas to let calves suck and to dry up the strippers more quickly than usual. It may also be that more than the usual number of cows are due to freshen this winter.

For the country as a whole, milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 12.54 pounds on November 1, compared with 12.84 pounds a year ago and a 1931-40 average of 11.92 pounds. The percent of milk cows reported milked in these herds averaged 67.8 percent, compared with 69.6 percent on November 1, 1941.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of November 1, 1942
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., November 10, 1942
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION

Hens and pullets on farms laid 2,712,000,000 eggs in October -- 10 percent more than the previous record October production of last year and 41 percent above the 10-year (1931-40) average. A record high production for October was reached in all parts of the country. And the 10-year average production for October was exceeded in all parts of the country by percentages ranging from 16 percent in the West to 58 percent in the West North Central States.

Total egg production during the first 10 months of this year was also the largest on record for the period -- 15 percent above the previous high of last year and 28 percent above the 10-year average.

The rate of egg production per layer during October was 1 percent less than the record high of last year -- 8.06 eggs per layer, compared with 8.17 eggs in October last year and 6.90 eggs, the 10-year average. The North Atlantic area was the only one which exceeded the record rate of lay of October last year, but the rates in all other areas of the country were exceeded only by the record highs of 1941 and 1940. Production per layer during the first 10 months of this year was 129.9 eggs -- 2 percent above the previous high of last year and 11 percent above the 10-year average for those months.

Average number of layers in farm flocks during October was 336,625,000, a record high for the month -- 11 percent above a year ago and 21 percent above the 10-year average. Record numbers were reached in all parts of the country except the West, and even there the number of layers was the largest since 1931.

The average number of pullets not yet of laying age in farm flocks on November 1 was 38.1 birds, which is 5 percent above the previous record high of a year ago. Present numbers are at a record level in all parts of the country except in the East North Central States, where they are exceeded only by the record of a year ago. Increases of these potential layers over a year ago were 27 percent in the North Atlantic, 14 percent in the West, and 13 percent in the South Central States. There were no changes from the record highs of last year in the West North Central and South Atlantic States. The East North Central States showed a decrease of 4 percent.

The mid-October price of 37.4 cents per dozen for eggs is an increase of 2.7 cents over the September 15 price, compared with the average increase of 2.9 cents for the month. A year ago farmers received 31.8 cents per dozen. The 10-year (1931-40) October 15 price was 24.4 cents. Prices received by farmers for chickens made more than the usual seasonal decline during the month ending October 15. On that date, prices received were 19.5 cents per pound, compared with 16.0 cents a year ago and 13.3 cents, the 10-year October average.

Mid-October prices received for turkeys were the highest for the month since 1929 -- 23.9 cents per pound, compared with 21.7 cents a month ago, 18.8 cents a year ago and 15.0 cents, the 10-year average.

The average cost of feed in a farm poultry ration on October 15 was $1.62 per 100 pounds, which is 16 percent higher than a year ago and 46 percent above the 10-year average. The egg-feed, chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships on October 15 were more favorable than a year ago and also well above the 10 and 5-year averages. These ratios were the most favorable for that date since October 1938.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of November 1, 1942

Bureau of Agricultural Economics
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., November 10, 1942
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CORN, ALL 1/

State	Preliminary 1942 Yield per acre	Preliminary 1942 Production	PASTURE Condition Nov. 1 Average 1934-39	PASTURE Condition Nov. 1 1942
	Bu.	Thous. bu.	Percent	
Me.	41.0	738	75	75
N.H.	42.0	630	74	79
Vt.	39.0	2,691	79	80
Mass.	42.0	1,764	78	89
R.I.	41.0	328	78	81
Conn.	42.0	1,974	77	87
N.Y.	40.0	28,120	74	87
N.J.	45.0	8,460	72	78
Pa.	43.5	56,898	72	88
Ohio	55.0	184,250	67	85
Ind.	54.0	220,914	68	79
Ill.	54.0	433,458	68	82
Mich.	42.5	66,980	69	86
Wis.	44.0	105,952	72	82
Minn.	43.0	208,593	59	80
Iowa	61.0	594,872	70	91
Mo.	35.5	148,284	55	77
N.Dak.	26.0	28,184	41	83
S.Dak.	35.5	103,624	42	88
Nebr.	34.5	242,984	47	85
Kans.	31.0	84,847	43	90
Del.	31.0	4,247	72	80
Md.	36.0	16,380	73	87
Va.	27.5	36,575	72	91
W.Va.	34.0	14,314	69	89
N.C.	21.0	47,733	72	82
S.C.	14.5	23,244	60	67
Ga.	11.0	40,920	63	72
Fla.	10.5	7,917	77	74
Ky.	30.0	82,200	62	78
Tenn.	27.0	75,924	58	66
Ala.	14.0	44,422	62	69
Miss.	17.0	49,198	62	67
Ark.	13.0	37,890	58	67
La.	17.0	23,715	70	77
Okla.	19.0	36,594	48	82
Tex.	15.0	81,270	58	87
Mont.	20.0	4,120	59	96
Idaho	46.0	2,576	72	82
Wyo.	18.0	2,466	66	89
Colo.	18.0	18,324	58	89
N.Mex.	13.5	3,534	64	87
Ariz.	10.5	410	81	73
Utah	30.0	780	68	74
Nev.	30.0	120	79	82
Wash.	41.0	1,517	71	67
Oreg.	34.5	1,863	70	66
Calif.	33.0	2,343	73	80
U.S.	35.6	3,185,141	62	83

1/ Grain equivalent on acreage for all purposes.

NOTICE: For 10-year averages and 1941, see July and August reports.

BUCKWHEAT

State	Preliminary 1942 Yield per acre	Preliminary 1942 Production
	Bu.	Thous. bu.
Me.	17.0	102
Vt.	19.0	19
N.Y.	18.5	2,257
Pa.	19.5	2,028
Ohio	17.5	140
Ind.	14.0	84
Ill.	13.5	81
Mich.	17.5	438
Wis.	14.0	238
Minn.	14.0	350
Iowa	16.0	32
Mo.	10.0	10
N.Dak.	10.5	42
S.Dak.	14.0	14
Md.	19.0	114
Va.	16.0	128
W.Va.	18.0	216
N.C.	17.0	68
Ky.	11.0	22
Tenn.	14.5	29
U.S.	17.7	6,412

GRAIN SORGHUMS, ALL 1/

State	Preliminary 1942 Yield per acre	Preliminary 1942 Production
	Bu.	Thous. bu.
Mo.	20.0	4,560
S.Dak.	11.0	4,609
Nebr.	15.0	2,910
Kans.	16.5	21,021
Ark.	14.0	700
Okla.	13.0	15,886
Tex.	19.0	82,118
Colo.	13.0	4,953
N.Mex.	16.0	6,048
Ariz.	30.0	1,440
Calif.	37.0	5,550
U.S.	17.3	149,295

1/ Grain equivalent on acreage for all purposes.

RICE

State	Preliminary 1942 Yield per acre	Preliminary 1942 Production
	Bu.	Thous. bu.
Ark.	53.0	14,204
La.	40.5	25,474
Tex.	42.0	17,472
Calif.	77.0	12,936
U.S.	47.3	70,086

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SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre	Production
	Bu.	Thous. bu.
Ohio	23.0	27,761
Indiana	21.5	31,605
Illinois	21.5	73,487
Michigan	18.0	3,456
Minnesota	12.0	3,792
Iowa	20.0	40,340
Missouri	15.0	8,100
North Carolina	13.0	3,848
Mississippi	12.0	3,060
Arkansas	12.0	3,336
10 principal States	19.9	198,785
Other States	12.7	11,168
U.S.	19.3	209,953

BROOMCORN

State	Preliminary 1942 Yield per acre	Preliminary 1942 Production
	Lb.	Tons
Illinois	300	3,000
Kansas	320	2,200
Oklahoma	400	12,000
Texas	315	3,300
Colorado	290	8,700
New Mexico	300	5,600
United States	328.3	34,800

CRANBERRIES

State	Production Average 1930-39	Production 1941	Production Prelim. 1942
	Barrels		
Mass.	412,400	500,000	525,000
N.J.	105,700	80,000	105,000
Wis.	68,600	99,000	105,000
Wash.	12,330	36,000	40,000
Oreg.	4,650	10,200	10,000
5 States	603,680	725,200	785,000

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Preliminary 1942 Yield per acre	Preliminary 1942 Production
	Lb.	Thous. bags 2/
Me.	1,000	100
Vt.	630	19
N.Y.	960	1,507
Mich.	910	6,406
Wis.	630	38
Minn.	570	28
Nebr.	1,400	504
Kans.	480	5
Mont.	1,200	300
Idaho	1,420	2,102
Wyo.	1,300	1,092
Colo.	580	1,862
N.Mex.	500	1,255
Ariz.	510	71
Utah	380	53
Wash.	1,200	72
Oreg.	1,350	40
Calif.	1,278	5,508
U.S.	944.7	20,962

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Preliminary 1942 Yield per acre	Preliminary 1942 Production
	Lb.	Thous. lb.
Virginia	1,350	216,000
North Carolina	1,350	418,500
Tennessee	725	7,975
Total (Va.-N.C. area)	1,336	642,475
South Carolina	675	47,250
Georgia	600	738,000
Florida	550	96,250
Alabama	700	462,000
Mississippi	510	38,250
Total (S.E. area)	625	1,381,750
Arkansas	400	28,800
Louisiana	400	18,000
Oklahoma	600	183,000
Texas	525	556,500
Total (S.W. area)	531	786,300
United States	673.5	2,810,525

TOBACCO

State	Preliminary 1942 Yield per acre	Preliminary 1942 Production	State	Preliminary 1942 Yield per acre	Preliminary 1942 Production	State	Preliminary 1942 Yield per acre	Preliminary 1942 Production
	Lb.	Thous. lb.		Lb.	Thous. lb.		Lb.	Thous. lb.
Mass.	1,687	9,782	Minn.	1,200	5,720	S.C.	1,075	96,750
Conn.	1,383	21,580	Mo.	1,050	5,775	Ga.	850	60,200
N.Y.	1,500	1,500	Kans.	950	380	Fla.	881	15,512
Pa.	1,392	48,716	Md.	790	32,785	Ky.	932	288,163
Ohio	1,088	24,802	Va.	960	103,900	Tenn.	991	92,599
Ind.	974	9,935	W.Va.	900	2,970	Ala.	783	235
Wis.	1,520	30,862	N.C.	1,077	588,940	U.S.	1,027	1,436,106

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C.

CROP REPORT
as of
November 1, 1942

November 10, 1942
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and type	Type No.	Preliminary 1942 Yield per acre	Preliminary 1942 Production
		Lb.	Thous. lb.
Flue-cured:			
Virginia	11	940	77,080
North Carolina	11	975	210,600
Total old belt	11	965	287,680
Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	1,130	300,580
North Carolina	13	1,200	69,600
South Carolina	13	1,075	96,750
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,124	166,350
Georgia	14	850	59,500
Florida	14	850	11,900
Alabama	14	800	160
Total Georgia and Florida Belt	14	850	71,560
Total flue-cured	11-14	1,038	826,170
Fire-cured:			
Virginia	21	950	13,490
Kentucky	22	940	14,570
Tennessee	22	975	28,275
Total Hopkinsville and Clarksville	22	963	42,845
Kentucky	23	965	14,958
Tennessee	23	1,000	3,600
Total Paducah	23	972	18,558
Henderson Stemming (Ky.)	24	925	185
Total fire-cured	21-24	963	75,078
Air-cured (light):			
Ohio	31	975	11,992
Indiana	31	975	9,555
Missouri	31	1,050	5,775
Kansas	31	950	380
Virginia	31	1,175	10,810
West Virginia	31	900	2,970
North Carolina	31	1,200	8,160
Kentucky	31	925	233,100
Tennessee	31	1,000	57,000
Alabama	31	750	75
Total Burley	31	953	339,817
Southern Maryland	32	790	32,785
Total air-cured (light)	31-32	936	372,602
Air-cured (dark):			
Indiana	35	950	380
Kentucky	35	975	11,700
Tennessee	35	980	3,724
Total One Sucker	35	976	15,804
Green River (Ky.)	36	975	13,650
Virginia Sun-cured	37	900	2,520
Total air-cured (dark)	35-37	969	31,974
Cigar filler:			
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,390	48,233
Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	1,220	12,810
Georgia	45	800	160
Florida	45	870	522
Total Georgia and Florida Sun-grown	45	852	682
Total cigar filler	41-45	1,342	61,725
Cigar binder:			
Massachusetts	51	1,700	170
Connecticut	51	1,600	12,160
Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	1,601	12,330
Massachusetts	52	1,800	8,820
Connecticut	52	1,650	4,290
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,748	13,110
New York	53	1,500	1,500
Pennsylvania	53	1,610	483
Total New York and Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,525	1,983
Southern Wisconsin	54	1,500	15,000
Wisconsin	55	1,540	15,862
Minnesota	55	1,200	720
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,521	16,582
Total cigar binder	51-55	1,578	59,005
Cigar wrapper:			
Massachusetts	61	990	792
Connecticut	61	950	5,130
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	955	5,922
Georgia	62	900	540
Florida	62	1,030	3,090
Total Georgia and Florida Shade-grown	62	1,008	3,630
Total cigar wrapper	61-62	975	9,552
Total cigar types	41-62	1,398	130,282
United States	All	1,027	1,436,106

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield of cane per acre	Production	Sugar produced, 96° equivalent
	Short tons	Thous. short tons	
For sugar			
La.	20.0	5,320	444
Fla.	32.7	1,125	118
Total	21.5	6,445	562
For seed			
La.	20.0	600	--
Fla.	40.0	28	--
Total	20.5	628	--
For sugar and seed			
La.	20.0	5,920	--
Fla.	32.8	1,153	--
Total	21.4	7,073	--

SUGAR BEETS

State	Preliminary 1942 Yield per acre	Preliminary 1942 Production
	Short tons	Thous. short tons
Ohio	12.5	600
Mich.	10.5	1,292
Nebr.	14.0	1,078
Mont.	12.0	912
Ida.	13.5	1,080
Wyo.	12.5	575
Colo.	13.1	2,424
Utah	13.3	638
Calif.	14.5	2,581
Other States	12.5	1,604
U.S.	12.9	12,784

SUGARCANE SIRUP

State	Yield per acre: Average 1930-39	1941	Preliminary 1942	Production: Average 1930-39	1941	Preliminary 1942
	Gallons			Thousand gallons		
S.C.	98	100	97	478	500	582
Ga.	139	132	135	4,735	3,564	4,050
Fla.	169	160	160	1,993	1,440	1,600
Ala.	118	115	105	2,979	2,530	2,625
Miss.	154	165	165	4,017	3,135	3,300
Ark.	108	125	95	108	125	95
La.	248	260	240	6,610	6,240	6,240
Tex.	124	140	133	1,027	840	798
U.S.	159.4	162.6	155.6	21,948	18,374	19,290

SORGO SIRUP

State	Yield per acre: Average 1930-39	1941	Preliminary 1942	Production: Average 1930-39	1941	Preliminary 1942
	Gallons			Thousand gallons		
Ind.	68	82	88	179	246	264
Ill.	57	60	58	102	120	174
Iowa	90	115	105	230	345	525
Mo.	46	49	49	543	343	980
Kans.	40	33	45	99	33	90
Va.	63	65	65	299	130	325
W.Va.	60	70	75	215	140	225
N.C.	65	60	71	1,290	540	1,065
S.C.	50	42	50	610	420	650
Ga.	57	51	62	1,531	714	1,240
Ky.	56	55	68	1,302	660	1,292
Tenn.	56	59	63	1,586	944	1,134
Ala.	63	62	57	2,675	2,108	1,767
Miss.	71	85	75	2,385	2,125	1,800
Ark.	44	50	55	1,191	800	1,100
La.	49	48	48	93	96	1/192
Okla.	35	43	35	225	129	245
Tex.	48	50	57	805	650	912
U.S.	57.1	60.6	61.3	15,397	10,543	13,980

1/ Excludes production on 8,000 acres intended for conversion into industrial alcohol.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of November 1, 1942

Bureau of Agricultural Economics
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., November 10, 1942
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

POTATOES 1/

GROUP AND STATE	Preliminary 1942 Yield per acre	Preliminary 1942 Production
	Bu.	Thous.bu.
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:		
Maine	275	45,375
New York	143	27,313
Pennsylvania	112	17,696
3 Eastern	175.8	90,384
Michigan	95	17,290
Wisconsin	67	10,720
Minnesota	90	19,350
North Dakota	125	18,250
South Dakota	105	3,360
5 Central	93.8	68,970
Nebraska	174	12,876
Montana	115	1,610
Idaho	230	30,360
Wyoming	190	2,660
Colorado	245	16,415
Utah	170	2,074
Nevada	170	391
Washington	210	8,610
Oregon	200	7,400
California 2/	320	11,520
10 Western	218.7	93,916
TOTAL 18	150.9	253,270
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:		
New Hampshire	170	1,207
Vermont	125	1,500
Massachusetts	155	2,945
Rhode Island	195	975
Connecticut	190	3,078
5 New England	163.7	9,705
West Virginia	115	4,140
Ohio	110	9,790
Indiana	110	5,720
Illinois	102	3,774
Iowa	122	7,076
5 Central	112.1	30,500
New Mexico	85	382
Arizona	225	562
2 Southwestern	134.9	944
TOTAL 12	121.6	41,149
30 LATE STATES	146.0	294,419
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:		
New Jersey	172	10,320
Delaware	95	370
Maryland	101	2,020
Virginia	105	7,665
Kentucky	94	4,700
Missouri	113	4,520
Kansas	93	2,232
TOTAL 7	117.5	31,827
37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE	142.6	326,246
EARLY POTATO STATES:		
North Carolina	111	9,213
South Carolina	111	3,108
Georgia	66	1,848
Florida	145	4,350
Tennessee	81	3,483
Alabama	75	3,900
Mississippi	71	1,917
Arkansas	77	3,465
Louisiana	59	2,714
Oklahoma	70	2,310
Texas	92	5,520
California 3/	330	11,550
TOTAL 12	104.7	53,378
TOTAL U.S.	135.7	379,624

1 Except for California, the estimates shown for each State under a particular group cover the entire crop, whether commercial or noncommercial, early or late. 2/ Estimates shown for California under the surplus late States do not include the early commercial crop. 3/ Estimates shown for California under the early States cover the early commercial crop only.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Preliminary 1942 Yield per acre	Preliminary 1942 Production	State	Preliminary 1942 Yield per acre	Preliminary 1942 Production
	Bu.	Thous. bu.		Bu.	Thous. bu.
New Jersey	164	2,624	Florida	65	1,235
Indiana	110	330	Kentucky	92	1,472
Illinois	95	285	Tennessee	95	4,180
Iowa	95	190	Alabama	78	7,332
Missouri	95	855	Mississippi	95	6,935
Kansas	150	450	Arkansas	88	2,200
Delaware	165	495	Louisiana	66	5,412
Maryland	185	1,665	Oklahoma	80	1,040
Virginia	130	4,160	Texas	85	5,100
North Carolina	112	8,064	California	125	1,500
South Carolina	95	5,890	U. S.	92.2	69,814
Georgia	80	8,400			

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of November 1, 1942

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., November 10, 1942
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

APPLES COMMERCIAL CROP 1/		GRAPES		PEARS	
Area and State	1942 prelim. production	State	1942 prelim. production	State	1942 prelim. production
	Thous.bu.		Tons		Thous.bu.
East. States:					
N. Atlantic:					
Me.	730	Me.	30	Me.	10
N.H.	961	N.H.	50	N.H.	12
Vt.	731	Vt.	40	Vt.	4
Mass.	3,400	Mass.	320	Mass.	50
R.I.	332	R.I.	210	R.I.	6
Conn.	1,922	Conn.	1,120	Conn.	96
N.Y.	17,500	N.Y.	69,600	N.Y.	1,234
N.J.	3,239	N.J.	2,600	N.J.	71
Pa.	10,031	Pa.	21,500	Pa.	491
Total N. Atl.	38,846	Ohio	22,400	Ohio	422
S. Atlantic:		Ind.	2,800	Ind.	201
Del.	940	Ill.	4,300	Ill.	450
Md.	2,211	Mich.	35,400	Mich.	1,245
Va.	13,908	Wis.	500	Iowa	71
W.Va.	4,686	Minn.	260	Mo.	415
N.C.	1,086	Iowa	3,200	Nebr.	28
Ga.	427	Mo.	7,200	Kans.	144
Total S. Atl.	23,258	Nebr.	1,800	Del.	8
Total East. States	62,104	Kans.	2,900	Md.	54
Cent. States:		Del.	1,200	Va.	528
N. Central:		Md.	300	W.Va.	145
Ohio	6,384	Va.	1,900	N.C.	440
Ind.	1,392	W.Va.	1,350	S.C.	187
Ill.	2,970	N.C.	6,400	Ga.	507
Mich.	9,234	S.C.	1,390	Fla.	189
Wis.	737	Ga.	2,130	Ky.	292
Minn.	168	Fla.	620	Tenn.	415
Iowa	302	Ky.	1,990	Ala.	400
Mo.	1,075	Tenn.	2,660	Miss.	519
Nebr.	118	Ala.	1,370	Ark.	202
Kans.	754	Miss.	240	La.	239
Total N. Cent.	23,134	Ark.	8,400	Okla.	227
S. Central:		La.	30	Tex.	508
Ky.	179	Okla.	3,100	Idaho	48
Tenn.	305	Tex.	2,200	Colo.	177
Ark.	616	Idaho	450	N.Mex.	53
Total S. Cent.	1,100	Colo.	480	Ariz.	9
Total Cent. States	24,234	N.Mex.	890	Utah	82
Western States:		Ariz.	680	Nev.	1
Mont.	173	Utah	680	Wash., all	6,723
Idaho	2,139	Nev.	140	Bartlett	5,063
Colo.	1,595	Wash.	14,900	Other	1,660
N.Mex.	818	Oreg.	1,800	Oreg., all	4,475
Utah	307	Calif., all	2,300,000	Bartlett	1,915
Wash.	27,552	Wine	537,000	Other	2,560
Oreg.	2,660	Raisin	1,326,000	Calif., all	9,251
Calif.	5,956	Table	437,000	Bartlett	8,376
Total West.States	41,200			Other	875
Total 36 States	127,538	U.S.	2,531,530	U.S.	30,629

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State and include fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sale for fresh consumption.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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CITRUS FRUITS

CROP and STATE	Condition Nov. 1 1/ 1941	Condition Nov. 1 1/ 1942	Production 1/ 1941	Production 1/ Ind. 1942
	Pct.		Thous. boxes	
ORANGES:				
Calif., all....	79	72	51,262	--
Valencias....	80	75	29,520	2/
Navels & Misc.	77	68	21,742	17,680
Fla., all.....	64	72	29,200	35,700
Early & Midseason...	65	72	15,100	17,200
Valencias....	63	73	12,000	15,000
Tangerines...	39	80	2,100	3,500
Satsumas.....	58	61	--	--
Texas.....	71	73	2,850	2,900
Arizona.....	67	71	660	700
Louisiana.....	46	83	192	336
5 States 5/	73	72	84,164	--
GRAPEFRUIT:				
Fla., all.....	53	70	19,400	25,100
Seedless.....	60	70	7,000	8,500
Other.....	49	70	12,400	16,600
Texas.....	57	74	14,500	16,200
Arizona.....	77	59	3,450	2,855
Calif., all....	80	74	3,181	--
Desert Valleys.....	--	--	1,343	1,320
Other.....	--	--	1,838	2/
4 States 5/	58	71	40,531	--
LEMONS:				
Calif. 5/.....	76	75	12,006	13,825
LIMES:				
Fla.	69	76	120	2/

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

CROP and STATE	Pct. of a full crop 1941	Pct. of a full crop 1942	Production 1941	Production Prelim. 1942
	Pct.		Tons	
APRICOTS:				
Calif. ..	57	62	198,000	213,000
Wash.	79	90	14,600	17,100
Utah	--	28	1,300	3,100
3 States	58	62	213,900	233,200
FIGS:				
Calif.: Dried	75	85	3/33,500	--
Not dried)			19,000	--
OLIVES:				
Calif. ..	4/54	4/61	55,000	--
ALMONDS:				
Calif. ..	25	71	6,000	22,000
WALNUTS:				
Calif. ..	76	72	63,000	57,000
Oreg. ...	84	40	7,000	3,600
2 States	77	69	70,000	60,600
FILBERTS:				
Oreg. ...	91	69	4,900	3,900
Wash. ...	95	67	850	670
2 States	92	68	5,750	4,570
AVOCADOS:				
Fla.	55	48	1,250	--
PINEAPPLES:			Boxes 6/	
Fla.	64	73	12,000	--

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In Calif. the picking season usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Sept. 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity and/or eliminated on account of market conditions. 2/ First report of production from 1942 bloom for Calif. Valencia oranges, and grapefruit in "other" areas, and Fla. limes will be issued in Dec. 3/ Dry basis. 4/ Condition November 1. 5/ Net content of boxes varies. In Calif. and Ariz. the approx. average for oranges is 70 lb. net and grapefruit 60 lb.; in Fla. and other States oranges 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; Calif. lemons about 76 lb. net. 6/ Boxes of approximately 70 pounds, net weight.

PECANS

State	All varieties Production 1941	All varieties Production Prelim. 1942	Improved varieties 1/ Production 1941	Improved varieties 1/ Production Prelim. 1942	Wild or seedling varieties Production 1941	Wild or seedling varieties Production Prelim. 1942
	Thousand pounds					
Illinois	887	503	27	10	860	493
Missouri	1,740	620	88	19	1,652	601
North Carolina	3,290	3,136	3,000	2,822	290	314
South Carolina	3,069	2,992	2,670	2,633	399	359
Georgia	26,220	28,006	22,549	23,525	3,671	4,481
Florida	4,672	4,320	2,616	2,419	2,056	1,901
Alabama	12,160	10,106	9,971	7,984	2,189	2,122
Mississippi	6,890	6,157	3,927	3,633	2,963	2,524
Arkansas	4,260	3,816	682	763	3,578	3,053
Louisiana	5,600	6,392	1,400	1,918	4,200	4,474
Oklahoma	30,600	6,000	1,224	540	29,376	5,460
Texas	22,100	8,800	2,873	1,408	19,227	7,392
12 States	121,488	90,848	51,027	47,674	70,461	33,174

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of November 1, 1942
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., November 10, 1942
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES
1936-40 Average, 1941, and 1942

Month	Monthly Total			1942 as Pct. of 1941	Daily Average per Capita		
	Average 1936-40	1941	1942		Average 1936-40	1941	1942
	Million pounds			Pct.	Pounds		
September	8,352	9,240	9,525	103	2.13	2.31	2.36
October	8,046	8,836	8,944	101	1.99	2.14	2.14
Jan.-Oct. Incl.	90,322	98,832	102,673	103.9	2.28	2.44	2.52

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	November 1			State and Division	November 1		
	Average 1931-40	1941	1942		Average 1931-40	1941	1942
	Pounds				Pounds		
Me.	12.9	13.5	14.5	Md.	14.4	14.9	14.1
N.H.	14.4	14.5	15.3	Va.	10.8	12.3	11.0
Vt.	13.2	13.7	14.3	W.Va.	11.0	11.7	11.5
Mass.	17.1	17.3	17.4	N.C.	10.7	11.7	11.9
Conn.	16.8	18.4	17.8	S.C.	9.7	10.2	10.3
N.Y.	15.5	17.0	17.0	Ga.	8.3	8.8	8.4
N.J.	18.3	19.7	18.7	S.ATL.	10.61	11.58	11.41
Pa.	15.4	16.0	16.4	Ky.	10.5	11.1	10.5
N.ATL.	15.50	16.53	16.62	Tenn.	9.0	9.7	9.7
Ohio	14.0	15.0	14.7	Ala.	7.8	8.7	8.5
Ind.	12.9	14.1	13.6	Miss.	6.4	6.5	6.2
Ill.	12.9	14.6	13.8	Ark.	7.6	7.8	7.4
Mich.	15.4	16.7	16.3	Okla.	8.8	8.5	8.4
Wis.	13.4	15.2	14.1	Tex.	8.4	7.9	7.5
E.N.CENT.	13.64	15.10	14.37	S.CENT.	8.40	8.44	8.31
Minn.	12.0	12.5	12.6	Mont.	12.0	13.6	13.3
Iowa	12.2	13.0	12.2	Idaho	15.9	16.1	16.0
Mo.	9.0	10.3	9.8	Wyo.	11.6	13.0	12.5
N.Dak.	9.4	11.0	10.2	Colo.	11.9	14.0	12.8
S.Dak.	9.4	10.1	9.6	Wash.	16.0	17.0	16.0
Nebr.	11.2	12.5	12.2	Oreg.	14.5	15.4	14.5
Kans.	11.6	11.8	12.5	Calif.	17.3	17.5	17.6
W.N.CENT.	10.89	11.71	11.50	WEST	14.22	15.50	14.84
				U.S.	11.92	12.84	12.54

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions, and U. S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of November 1, 1942

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., November 10, 1942
3:00 P.M.(E.W.T.)

OCTOBER EGG PRODUCTION

State and Division	Number of layers on hand during October		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced During October		Total eggs produced Jan. to Oct. incl.	
	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942
	Thousands		Number		Millions			
Me.	1,672	1,892	1,252	1,265	21	24	252	269
N.H.	1,443	1,637	1,104	1,252	16	20	198	219
Vt.	730	804	1,169	1,035	9	8	108	118
Mass.	3,406	3,802	1,122	1,209	38	46	507	552
R.I.	403	400	1,153	1,246	5	5	61	62
Conn.	2,251	2,275	1,122	1,197	25	27	316	347
N.Y.	10,808	11,753	949	964	103	113	1,566	1,622
N.J.	4,580	5,062	1,128	1,153	52	58	696	760
Pa.	14,122	14,434	911	936	129	135	1,851	2,034
N.ATL.	39,415	42,059	1,010	1,037	398	436	5,555	5,983
Ohio	16,004	16,750	930	905	149	152	2,059	2,216
Ind.	10,783	12,082	918	825	99	100	1,352	1,520
Ill.	15,382	17,044	825	812	127	138	1,813	2,071
Mich.	8,626	9,016	818	840	71	76	1,173	1,244
Wis.	12,241	13,041	852	825	104	108	1,538	1,764
E.N.CENT.	63,036	67,933	873	845	550	574	7,935	8,815
Minn.	15,246	18,507	756	775	115	143	1,984	2,463
Iowa	21,302	23,456	769	800	104	188	2,666	3,250
Mo.	15,878	17,420	803	763	128	133	1,958	2,277
N.Dak.	3,202	3,930	670	636	21	25	373	476
S.Dak.	5,590	6,139	704	694	39	43	601	792
Nebr.	8,940	10,750	766	775	68	83	1,135	1,445
Kans.	11,334	13,155	781	741	89	97	1,406	1,711
W.N.CENT.	81,492	93,357	766	763	624	712	10,123	12,414
Del.	757	808	899	831	7	7	102	106
Md.	2,666	2,805	825	812	22	23	326	355
Va.	6,531	6,717	880	862	57	58	759	859
W.Va.	2,964	3,322	893	834	26	28	368	427
N.C.	6,474	7,227	651	620	42	45	646	753
S.C.	2,632	2,850	546	570	14	16	242	273
Ga.	4,980	5,911	564	567	28	34	464	567
Fla.	1,556	1,609	719	688	11	11	175	191
S.ATL.	28,560	31,249	725	710	207	222	3,082	3,531
Ky.	7,012	8,458	815	794	57	67	781	996
Tenn.	6,906	8,137	756	763	52	62	724	860
Ala.	5,186	5,958	657	614	34	37	482	578
Miss.	4,932	5,624	499	462	25	26	433	503
Ark.	5,664	6,345	589	546	33	35	552	645
La.	3,205	3,784	508	493	16	19	281	319
Okla.	9,092	10,505	725	707	66	74	987	1,196
Tex.	19,800	22,470	679	679	134	153	2,230	2,541
S.CENT.	61,727	71,281	675	664	417	473	6,470	7,638
Mont.	1,509	1,718	772	769	12	13	190	211
Idaho	1,740	1,790	874	837	15	15	219	239
Wyo.	552	639	843	787	5	5	71	82
Colo.	2,513	3,080	750	790	19	24	293	360
N.Mex.	802	859	688	682	6	6	99	102
Ariz.	446	496	980	831	4	4	53	62
Utah	1,758	1,854	1,035	955	18	18	247	268
Nev.	204	200	865	868	2	2	28	30
Wash.	4,969	5,268	1,091	1,063	54	56	751	762
Oreg.	2,668	2,950	995	1,029	27	30	383	407
Calif.	10,936	11,892	1,023	1,023	112	122	1,499	1,635
WEST.	28,097	30,746	975	959	274	295	3,833	4,158
U.S.	302,397	336,625	817	806	2,470	2,712	36,998	42,539

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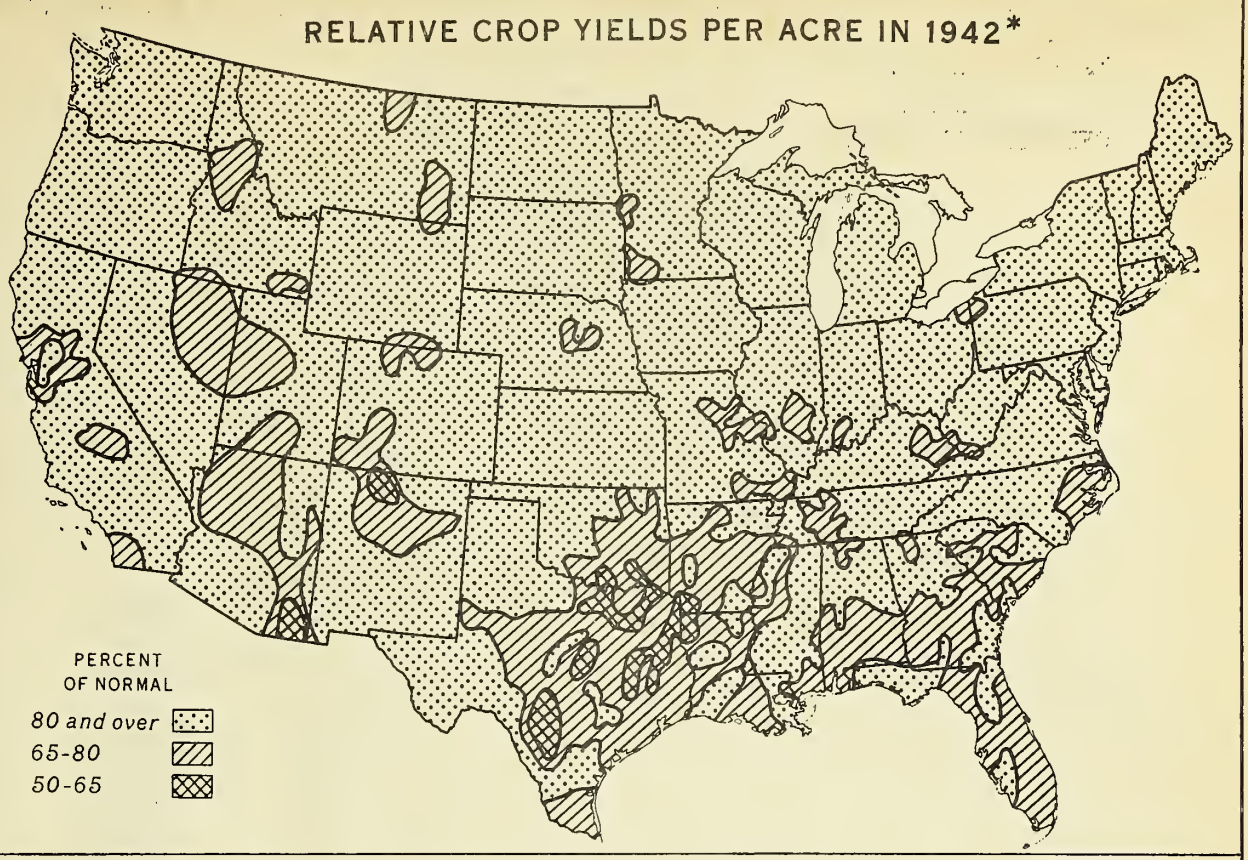
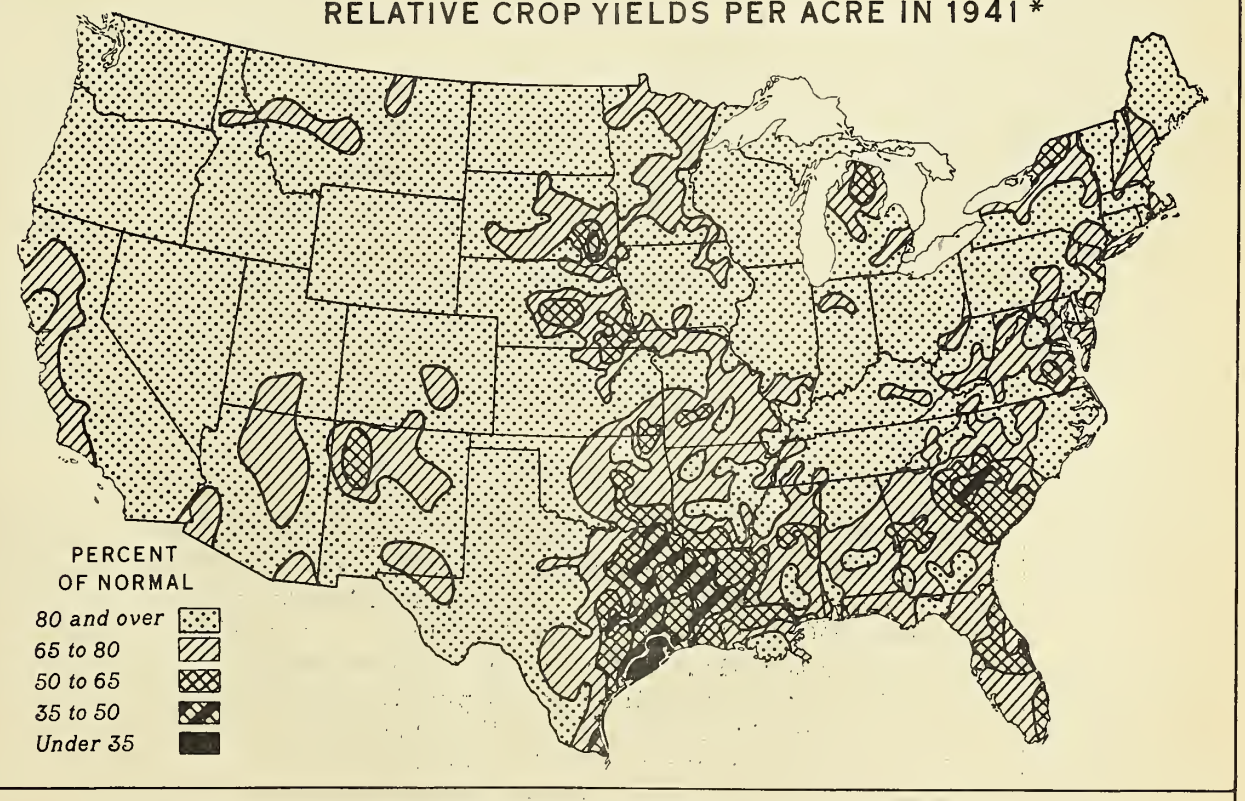
RELATIVE CROP YIELDS PER ACRE IN 1942*



* BASED ON COUNTY AVERAGES OF NOVEMBER 1 REPORTS FROM CROP CORRESPONDENTS SHOWING COMPOSITE CROP YIELDS AS PERCENTAGES OF THEIR CONCEPTIONS OF "NORMAL YIELDS". THESE CONCEPTIONS OF NORMAL ARE SUBSTANTIALLY ABOVE THE AVERAGE YIELDS SECURED IN RECENT YEARS, PARTICULARLY IN THE SOUTH AND IN AREAS WHERE YIELDS HAVE FLUCTUATED WIDELY BECAUSE OF DROUGHT.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 42708 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

RELATIVE CROP YIELDS PER ACRE IN 1941*



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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 42706 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Many of the details and comments usually contained in the monthly crop reports have had to be omitted as a conservation measure and in conformity with orders of the Office of War Information to curtail published materials. Since some of the deleted material is available in reports published earlier in the season, it is suggested that users maintain a file of the reports for reference purposes.